

One Point Of View.

SINCE the shirt-waist fiend heard that "shirt-waists are to be worn as much as ever this summer," her fendish propensities have developed in that direction. Her constant moan is, "Wouldn't that make a pretty shirt-waist?" From morn till dewy eve, eating, walking, even while sleeping, the wild despairing cry of "Shirt-waists!" resounds through the land.

She may be a business woman, and although she "loves to make shirt-waists," she has little leisure for this her favorite pastime. The whirl of the sewing-machine occasionally smites the ear, at odd hours of night; and after supper, the fiend appears among the assembled family, with stern determination in her eye, pins in her mouth, scissors in her hand, and announces that the shirt-waist campaign has begun.

At meals she muses, and in church she dreams, the result of her meditation is made known in the midst of, say, a discussion of Armenia, Cuba, or the silver question, by the intense remark:

"I will make my lilac percale with a very high collar, and my blue one with a two-point back yoke!"

Detachable collars and cuffs form a wide field for speculation. So do new ties. Drygoods advertisements and the displays of the store windows are all the food that her eyes feed on.

Box plaits, bias yokes, turn-back cuffs, and link cuff buttons form a kaleidoscopic chaos in her brain. "I must have lots of them; when you go on Dundas street today, if you see anything pretty in lilacs or percales, get it for me."

"Have you seen my latest acquisition?" she asks. "Another shirt-waist?" "Buff this time," or green, or lilac, as the case may be.

DUCK suits and black skirts come in as a kind of chorus to the song of the shirt-waist as sung by the fiend. But the crowning point of her infatuation is when, at the mention of the numerous spring weddings, this person of one idea queries: "Why doesn't somebody have a shirt-waist wedding? Lovely for summer!" and proceeds to specify.

Brides to wear white duck skirt of multitudinous gores, white suede shoes and gloves, white linen shirt-waist with (of course) very high collar—that and the cuffs as stiff as boards and glistening—white satin tie of the very latest style, white ribbon belt, silver belt buckle, studs and link buttons. White sailor hat with satin band from the high crown of the same, falling over all, the regulation tulle veil, bouquet of white roses, with white satin ribbon.

GROOM to wear cream flannel suit, with pale blue negligee shirt ("if he has a pink complexion, he will look sweet!"), tan shoes, wide-brimmed straw hat (but he wouldn't wear his hat in the church!). Oh, well, he can put it on in the vestibule right after the ceremony to let people see it!

Bridesmaids (there ought to be a lot of them) will also have white duck skirts, white shoes, gloves and belts, and sailor hats, with their white face veils, but will wear shirt-waists of pink, blue, and yellow, and carry bouquets of daisies with ribbons to correspond with the waists.

After giving voice to this inspiration, the fiend retired, directing that if she died in the night, her heart should be examined, in order to find if the word "shirt-waists" were engraved thereon.

A BOOK which one would be disposed to criticize rather sharply, if it were not that vituperation rouses the defensive and not offensive spirit, is played in the Saturday Review, with this fair and unbiased international sentiment as a preamble: "It needed not the eccentricities of spelling to betray the transatlantic origin of this precious handbook, 'Side Talks With Girls,' by Ruth Ashmore. Our acquaintance with the Yankee vernacular does not enable us to say what a 'side talk' may mean, but the evidences of a 'side' on the part of the author allow us to make a shrewd guess."

There is, then, a difference—arbitrary and optional with the British critic—between one vernacular and another. The critic who does not understand what such a shocking term as "side talk" means, is enabled to guess at that barbarism meaning by light thrown on by his own still more unintelligible "vernacular"—"side" meaning affronting assurance is absolutely inexpressible by education, learning or any other process of assimilation. One must know slang, then, it seems, in order to understand the perversion.

THIS stilly point settled, one comes to others, far sillier, and to more slang, and to stranger expressions than Miss Ashmore. The Mawkish, herself uses—"The gush is that of an elderly girl with ambitions to be skittish—" "Gush," and "skittish," and "elderly girl," might be allowable in reports of variety performances; they are not sharp weapons with which to attack errors of selection.

"Sweethearts, my dear, are much better than we give them credit for," mockingly quotes the just and equable reviewer, and comments: "That is easy."—"Some country girls tell me of little liberties they allow their sweethearts. Flirt but a kiss should mean so much from you that it should be an event."

No one on this side of the Atlantic

thinks "Side Talks With Girls" is a remarkable book. There are a great many young women—principally of the thoughtless classes, for which one judges, by the advice about tooth-picks particularly, the Talks were written—who must profit, probably, in no inconsiderable degree by Miss Ashmore's advice.

THE Easter poems that were written last August are showing up gracefully in the leading magazines. All of them rhyme beautifully at the end of each couplet.

ONE of the saddest spectacles in America today is the death-bed scene of F. Nicholas Crouch, the renowned author of "Kathleen Mavourneen." At his home in Baltimore, surrounded by cheerless walls and the grim badges of poverty, the old man, oppressed by the burden of 89 years, is patiently waiting for the end to come. The Boston Herald has this to say of the old musician and his celebrated song: "The song that has been sung the world over brought him just \$25 in money, but it also brought him an undying fame. Still, fame is not especially nourishing in one's old age."

BLACK DIAMONDS.

Although the greatest diamond mines in the world are in South Africa, Brazil exports more diamonds to that part than to anywhere else on earth. The explanation is easy. They are black diamonds, and are not of the kind used as jewelry. The place of their greatest utility is underground in the mines of South Africa does not produce them, but it could not get along well without them. Black diamonds are the hardest substance known. Its utility has only been realized for about twenty years, and improvements are constantly being made in it. The rough stones are taken and split by machinery, in a way that was unknown until recently. The split must follow the grain. If it does not, half the stone will be wasted. Each stone is split into cubes of different sizes. The cubes are then welded into mining drills, if they are to be used for boring. The steel is cast about the diamond so that it cannot get loose. In the same way nearly all diamond saws are made. They are circular saws. Every tooth is a black diamond cube. It is fastened on when the steel portion of the instrument is in a molten state. The attempt to make these stones artificially has proved a failure in every instance. The cost is greater than the market price of the Brazilian diamond. Black diamonds weigh ordinarily less than 100 carats, ranging all the way down to half a carat. The largest in existence was found only a short time ago, its weight being 320 carats. The diamond was sold to a museum for \$8,000.

POPULAR LECTURES.

A famous lecturer lately stated that he has delivered one of his lectures 350 times. The record, however, must surely have been made by John B. Gough, who probably delivered his lecture on "The Bible," 1,000 times. Another American lecturer, the late David R. Locke, better known as the "Rev. Petroleum Vesuvius Nasby," had a device by which he saved time and brain. He himself once confessed that when anyone called upon him to engage his services, and asked what he would lecture about, he always told them to take their choice—"Cursed be Canaan," "Moses in the Bushes," "Wisdom for Seers," or "The Coward's Duty." "But," said Nasby, confidentially, "I had only one lecture all the time; and whatever title they liked best, they got the same old thing; it suited any title every place, and all occasions." When another well-known lecturer made his reminiscence tour in this country, his lectures were delivered verbatim; the emphasis was always upon the same word, and the gesture in the same place, and even after hearing the lecture three or four times, the most confidential wink could be foretold with the precision with which one would preannounce the motions of an automaton. So says an English paper.

HE HAS SWORN TO IT.

An Ex-Dominion Police Officer of Carleton County on the Situation.

The Strongest Affidavit He Has Made in His Wide Experience of Twenty Years—He Says He Never Expected to Do So, and Is Glad the Hour Has Struck.

County of Carleton, To wit: I, Thomas Moffatt, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, do solemnly declare that I live at 116 Murray street, in the City of Ottawa, that I am forty-six years of age, and am a baker by trade and was formerly of the Dominion Police. For over twenty years I have been badly afflicted with Rheumatism, and never was my case that I thought that I would never get better. On the first day of May, 1895, I began taking "Rheumatism Kootenay Cure." I used three bottles and was cured completely. I have not felt the first sign of rheumatism since. It is a great tonic and a grand blood purifier. I gained twelve pounds in weight while using the remedy. I recommend it most highly.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act. (Signed) THOMAS MOFFATT.

Taken and acknowledged before me at the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, this 10th day of February, 1896. (Signed) JOSEPH R. EDMONDE, Justice of the Peace for the County of Carleton.

Riches massed in haste will diminish, but those collected by hand and little by little multiply.—Goethe. Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What is has done once it will do again.

Man's life is an appendix to his heart.—South.

Life is good, but not life in itself.—Owen Meredith.

LIFE SAVED.—Mr. James Bryson Cameron states: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs, and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on this advice I procured the medicine, and less than a half-dozen bottles cured me. I certainly believe it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me any good."

City and Other Workers.

Painters to Ask for 17 to 25 Cents Per Hour.

National President Tobin Talks to the Local Union.

Molders, of Detroit, Claim to Have Won Their Strike—Notes of Interest from the Labor World.

Trades and Labor Council meets Tuesday night.

The address of Frank McGarrity, a former member of the London Typo. Union, is sought for by W. C. Gamble, of Detroit.

Arthur Markham, a member of the local Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, has taken out his withdrawal card, and is now located in Chicago.

The committee of the Trades and Labor Council to devise a plan for celebrating Labor Day, met on Wednesday. The matter was fully discussed, and the report which will be made to the council will embrace a departure from the old-time form of demonstration.

The Painters' and Decorators' Union held an enthusiastic and well-attended meeting on Wednesday night. This organization, which has been in existence for many years, is one of the strongest in the city. The union has decided to ask to have the scale of 17 to 25 cents per hour, according to the nature of the work, paid by the employers. As the season in which the painters can work is short, they believe that their scale is not too high, and hope the employers will accede to their request.

The shoemakers held their regular meeting on Monday last, and elected officers as follows for the ensuing term: President, D. Wyllie; vice-president, Charles Sherret; recording secretary, S. Wilson; financial secretary, W. Bartlett; treasurer, T. Kilroy; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, James Cummings, S. Wilson and T. Kilroy. On Wednesday night the union held a special meeting for the purpose of hearing an address from President John, of the National Union, on the advantages to be derived from the use of the shoemakers' label. The address was always cordially received by the members of the craft in this city, and his visit on Wednesday proved to be no exception.

GENERAL LABOR NOTES.

St. Louis, Mo., is to have a co-operative car factory.

A union of the A. R. U. has again been established in Detroit.

Cumberland, Md., miners are to receive an advance of 5 cents.

The Federal Labor Union of Lansing demands eight hours on street work.

Nashville has organized a club for the encouragement of home local industries.

At St. Louis men waiters who were paid \$10 per week have been ousted by women waiters who were paid \$4.

The garment strikers claim that another firm in Chicago has capitulated, and that the men will go back to work at advanced wages.

The combined unions of Maine have begun agitation for a 58-hour week, and have called a State convention for May 17 to consider the matter.

A Kenosha, Wis., cycle works foreman resigned to go to the States, and was to be discharged. Then associates struck for his reinstatement.

The iron molders of Scotland are credited with having the most perfect trade union in the world. It has 7,000 members and \$150,000 in the treasury.

Arbitration has settled the differences between book and job printers in New York. The book printers' scale was adopted—\$15 33 per week.

The forthcoming report of Michigan's commission of labor will say, it is given out, that 50 per cent of the wage workers of the Wolverine State are organized.

San Francisco lathers won a strike for an increase of 2 cents a day, and for 8 cents instead of 2 cents a yard for iron lathing, and eight hours a day.

The clothing cutters of Cincinnati have lost in their strike. There were 800 who went out, and their places were filled by non-union men brought from New York.

The first annual convention of the recently organized Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada will be held in New York, beginning May 4.

Cincinnati bricklayers say they have not struck for an increase of wages, for 56 1-4 cents has been the scale for two years. Many employers want to prevent them from working for certain contractors.

A cigar manufacturer in New York was recently fined \$400 by one of the judges of the Supreme court for violating an injunction restraining him from selling cigars stamped with a counterfeit union label.

The machinery molders of Detroit say that they intend to strike for their strike for a minimum wage of \$2 50 a day, all the large shops and nearly every one of the small shops now working under that scale.

The carboles, chlorides and sulphates (chemical combinations of carbon, chlorine and sulphur with oxygen) were changed into silicates. The carbon, chlorine and sulphur, being thus freed from the oxygen, separated in the form of acid gases. These, with nitrogen, vapor of water and a probable excess of oxygen, formed the atmosphere, which was very dense (and also very unhealthy).

"The surface of the earth was covered with lumps of molten rock (probably resembling furnace slag). The depressed parts of the surface were filled with highly-heated solutions of hydrochloric and sulphuric acids, which ate into the surface and decomposed it. In this way the silicates were changed to pure silica, taking the form of quartz as the atmosphere cooled, and the condensation of the

As a blood maker, blood purifier, health giver and system renovator Manley's Celery-Nerve Compound is unrivalled.

"The eruptions on the face particularly have been removed, and the trouble is my back as well, and I feel like a new man. I consider Manley's Celery-Nerve Compound better than any medicine for blood and liver troubles, as it has proved so in my case." Isaiah Lettler, Waterford, Ont.

provers and employees, and the rules governing their authority are mutually agreed to. Many disputes are checked and adjusted by these committees that would otherwise result in strikes or lockouts.

The Brooklyn trolley road employees are circulating strike rumors. It is said there is very much dissatisfaction among the men, and that they will again present their demands of last year, and unless they are granted will, it is said, inaugurate a general strike early in June. The dissatisfaction which followed the strike of last year is fast giving way under the efforts of the best organizers in District Assembly No. 15 and the American Railway Union.

The annual report of Labor Commissioner Dowling, submitted to the New York State Legislature, shows that there were in the State on July 1, 1895, a total of 227 labor unions and assemblies, with a membership of 180,231, an increase of 67 organizations and 23,664 members over the year before. Of these organizations 112 reported an increase in wages for the year, 70 a decrease, and 74 no change. Eighteen unions reported an increase in working hours, and 68 a decrease. Of 861 organizations reporting, 132,280 members were in active employment in July, 1895.

Never before in our history, says the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine, was the outlook so bright for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. A year ago, of our 510 lodge numbers, 35 were blank—today 19 are blank, 8 lodges have been organized during the 76 days beginning Jan. 1 and ending March 17, the day this article is written. During these 76 days 947 members have been initiated, an average of 12 1-2 each day, and for a year would amount to over 4,500 new members. Before April 1 lodges will be organized at Kalamazoo, Mont. (on the Great Northern Railway) at Montgomery, Ala.; Americus, Ga., and East Toledo, Ohio.

A proposition from parties interested in the John F. E. & Co., job office in the Detroit Typographical Union has been made, looking to an adjustment of the trouble, by which the printers might be induced to raise their boycott against that concern. The proposition was for arbitration, but required the union to admit to membership the non-union men that have been employed there since the strike. It was unanimously rejected. The union was willing to take in the men that had never belonged to a union, but drew the line on those who had violated their obligation. It is believed that the Detroit printers will achieve a victory in their trouble with the Scripps job printing concern.

Why Waters Are Salt.

Great Benefit to Mankind Arising from Oceanic Conditions.

Produced and Clarified the Atmosphere—Raised Continents and Created Currents—Some Interesting Information.

The sea at present contains ninety quintillions tons of salt. If this salt could be gathered in a solid form and compressed into the shape of a cube, it would contain 10,173,000 cubic miles. Each edge of such a cube would measure somewhat more than 200 miles.

This is enough to cover all the land on this globe with a uniform layer of salt to a depth of 1,000 feet. The questions may well be asked, where did all this salt come from, and what is the use of it? Several scientific gentlemen have attempted to answer this first question, and their efforts are not entirely satisfactory. The second question is not so difficult.

According to the history of the creation of the world as told by Moses in the Genesis, it is implied that the ocean existed before the land, for, on the third day, the "water under the heavens" were gathered together and the dry land appeared.

SOLVING THE TROUBLE. The statement has bothered a great number of able philosophers, who in their effort to stick to the letter of the Scripture and at the same time to reason out everything on perfectly rational principles, have been puzzled to know how such a grand transformation could be accomplished in one day. And their perplexity was not relieved when learned geologists announced that it must have required ages for the waters that enveloped the earth to subside and reveal the land that lay beneath.

But when it was suggested that the word "day," as used by Moses, meant, not a period of 24 hours, but an age of thousands of years, the difficulty was removed. This meaning of the word "day" is at present generally accepted by devout Christians, who now declare that there is nothing impossible in Moses' account of the creation.

HOW IT BECAME SALT. Accepting the Mosaic account, Dr. T. S. Hunt, a learned writer on the physical history of the globe, supplies what Moses left out, and in so doing he gives a very good reason for the presence of the salt in the sea. Having arrived at the point of Moses' narrative, he writes: "The earth was in a molten state and surrounded by an envelop of gases and of water vapor. Dr. Hunt says:

"The carbonates, chlorides and sulphates (chemical combinations of carbon, chlorine and sulphur with oxygen) were changed into silicates. The carbon, chlorine and sulphur, being thus freed from the oxygen, separated in the form of acid gases. These, with nitrogen, vapor of water and a probable excess of oxygen, formed the atmosphere, which was very dense (and also very unhealthy).

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water, holding in solution phases of sodium, calcium and magnesium, and salts of ammonium. The atmosphere, thus freed of its noxious elements, became pure and fit for man."

It seems, "that the sea was made salt in the beginning as a part of the grand design of the Creator to provide for the system of evolution which has been going on since the creation. Many distinct specimens of living organisms exist in the sea as a result of its salinity, and their remains have largely contributed to the growth of continents."

RAISED ROCKS, CREATED CURRENTS. The minute creatures that have lived in the sea for ages past have left enduring monuments in the shape of islands, rocks and continents. If the sea had not been salty these marine animals could not have existed and secreted the hard substance known as calcareous skeletons, which has largely contributed to the growth of continents. Among these early inhabitants of the sea were corals, crinoids, and arching and star fishes.

The saltness of the sea has also much to do with the ocean currents, which distribute the heat of the tropics over the colder regions of the earth. Currents are largely due to the difference between the specific gravity of sea water and the fresh water of rivers. Thus, when rain falls on a certain part of the ocean the effort of the heavier salt water of the ocean to establish an equilibrium causes a current.

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B. B. B.

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Bad Blood
Into
Rich Red Blood.

In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B.

No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and purifying properties as Burdock Blood Bitters. It not only cleanses internally, but it heals, when applied externally, all sores, ulcers, abscesses, scrofulous sores, blotches, eruptions, etc., leaving the skin clean and pure as a babe's. Taken internally it removes all morbid effluvia or waste matter from the system, and thoroughly regulates all the organs of the body, restoring the stomach, liver, bowels and blood to healthy action. In this way the sick become well, the weak strong, and those who have that tired, worn out feeling receive new vigor, and buoyant health and spirits, so that they feel like work. If your appetite is poor, your energy gone, your ambition lost, B.B.B. will restore you to the full enjoyment of happy vigorous life.

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